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the Scripture saith, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me?" He replies, 'O, that is not for war, that is for a time of peace!' If I say, 'You have killed an infidel, and the Scripture saith, "The Son of Man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them,"' he answers, 'O, that does not apply to times of war.' I tell him he is commanded to love his enemies. 'Yes,' he says, 'but not when at war with them.' I go through all the warnings and commandments that high Heaven has recorded against Christians engaging in bloody contests, but he finds a sufficient excuse for his conduct in the very act of war, for breaking and disregarding every one of them. I say, then, without fear of contradiction, the Christian is too often the man who says the Scriptures cannot be carried out; he thinks war is necessary, and that Scripture is of no force against him until the fight has ceased. Then he goes back, and takes up the armor of Christ, which he had thrown off, and seeks another country and another king, than those for which he has been fighting, and thinks he has done no wrong."

THE SLAVERY OF SOLDIERS.

There is one aspect of war not often noticed. I allude to the influence of military discipline on those subjected to its control. When a man enters military service, for a paltry pecuniary consideration he sells his dearest birthright, liberty! He reduces himself to a mere machine. He attempts to merge his individual responsibility, as an intelligent and accountable being, in that of his superior officer. The definition of a good soldier, by one who would be esteemed a good officer, is, that he is a man who yields implicit obedience to all commands; who never attempts to put troublesome questions, involving scruples of conscience; who regards no law but that expressed in the orders of his superiors; who, whether he be required to promote the foolish and obscene rites of Hindooism, to do military service in honor of a pagan deity or a Roman saint, or to destroy his fellow-man, renders to all and each of these commands a prompt obedience.

A melancholy example of this servility was afforded in one of the sanguinary conflicts, in which the British legion in Spain were opposed to the Carlists. The officer of a detachment, when marching them to attack a fortification, strictly charged them not to fire. "What are we to do, then, sir?" inquired one of the men. His reply, which has been applauded as a specimen of military skill and firmness, was, "Turn the corner of yonder wall, and stab with your bayonet every man you meet." Now, I ask, shall any accountable being be encouraged to place himself in a situation which requires obedience

to such an order? What will be the sentence on the actors in such a scene, when all shall appear before the judgment seat of Jesus Christ?

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

"Two U. S. soldiers," says a Detroit paper, "convicted of desertion at Detroit, received fifty lashes apiece, had their heads shaved and their bodies branded, and were then drummed out of the garrison."

"Nothing is more common [in Egypt] than for young men to disqualify themselves from being soldiers, by chopping off a fore-finger, knocking out their cartridge-teeth, and even putting out one of their eyes. All military service is compulsory. I have frequently seen wretched recruits, just kidnapped, marched in chains or with their hands struck through wooden stocks, to the various barracks."

Lord Brougham recently "asked the noble Marquis at the head of the Colonial Department, whether any steps had been taken for the purpose of removing from the Militia of Canada an individual of the name of Prince, who, if there were any truth in the reports published on the subject, had disgraced the name of a British officer, and the rank of a Colonel, by ordering to be shot in cold blood four miserable persons who had been taken prisoners by the Indians, but reserved for the tender mercies of an English Colonel, who drew them out one by one from their places of confinement, and ordered them to be shot. The account he found was but too true, as Col. Arthur mentioned it, and said, by way of mitigation of Col. Prince's conduct, that he was at the time in a state of excitement. There was but one state of excitement which could justify such an act of barbarity, and that was what would entitle a jury to bring in a party accused of murder not guilty, on account of his being of non-sane mind and memory. Their lordships were all acquainted with the case of Gov. Wall, who had been found guilty of murder, and hanged, for flogging a man to death without a Court martial; and he (Lord Brougham), as a lawyer, had no hesitation in saying that Col. Prince had been guilty in this instance of murder."

ARMY OF CHINA. A monk of the Greek Church, sent some time ago by the Russian Government into China to ascertain its military force, succeeded, by dint of bribery and deception, in collecting the following results: The Chinese army is divided into four parts.